Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 2298.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4, 1800. [VOLUME XVII.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is* EIGHT DOLLARS *per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.*

*** *No Subscription will be received for a shorter term than six months.*

MATTHEW M'CONNELL

Having opened an Office in Chesnut street,

(A few doors above Fourth)

At No. 141,

AND *again* commences the Business of Negociations, in the various kinds of *Public Stock Bills of Exchange, &c. &c.* Engages to do every thing in his power to give satisfaction to those who may think proper to employ him. He means to confine his transactions to the *Agency and Commission* line, in all such business as is common to the profession.

The purchase and sale of *Houses and Lots* in and near the City will be attended to, and also *of Lands*, when that business again revives.

November 19. daw(D5 def)

JOHN MILLER, Junr.

No. 80 Dock, near Third street,

HAS FOR SALE,

Cossaes,
Mamoodies,
Taffaties,
Striped Doreas,
Tangibs,
Patna and
Santipoor Handkerchiefs.

The foregoing will be sold very low in order to close sales.

ALSO,

A FEW PACKAGES OF

German Goods,

Suitable to the West India Market;

Received by the Fair American from Hamburgh.

October 25.

TO BE SOLD BY

JESSE & ROBERT WALN,

Old Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks,

Also Landing at their Wharf

From on board the ship Edward from Lisbon.

Lisbon Wine, in pipes and qr. casks.

june 25 §

ROSS AND SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

3000 pieces 1st and 2d quality Russia Duck;
100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)
Boston Beef in Barrels,
A few bales Bengal } COSSAS HUMHUMS.
1100 bushels St Martins Salt.

april 11 §

Southern Mails.

THE Mails for all the Offices on the main line, between this Office and Petersburg, Virginia, will be closed here every day, (Sundays excepted) at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. And the Mails for the Post Towns on the main line, through North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia as far as Savannah, will be closed with the Southern Mails every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The water Mails between this and Charleston are discontinued.

Post Office, Philadelphia, } dtf.
December 30, 1799, }

Taxes of Lycoming County.

JOHN KIDD, Treasurer,

BY Direction of the *Commissioners* of Lycoming county, attends at Philadelphia to receive the Taxes assessed upon unseated Lands in that County, from the holders thereof, in this City. Those who have filed with the Commissioners, statements of their Lands, are requested to call upon him, to know the amount of Taxes thereon, and pay them; otherwise, before his leaving the City, they will be put into the hands of the Sheriff for collection, agreeably to the act for raising county rates and levies Those who have not filed statements of their lands with the Commissioners, and are desirous of having it done, to prevent sales without previous personal Notice, may file with the above Treasurer, their lists, stating the quantities returned, number and dates of the warrants and names of the warrantees, under which they hold their lands. He will attend at Mr. Joseph Hardy's No. 98, Market street for this purpose until the 18th instant.

November 9.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED

FROM the Marine Barracks on the night of the 14th inst—JOHN OSBORN, born in the town of Bedford, West Chester county and state of New York, aged 22 years, 9 months, 5 feet 8 and a quarter inches high, grey eyes (long qued) light hair, ruddy complexion, pock marked, by trade a Shoemaker. Enlisted by Lieutenant Reynolds in Stephen's Town, near Albany the 25th of June last. Had on and took with him a short round blue cloth coat with a red cape, a blue cloth coatee, a few white waistcoats, a long grey mixed cloth coat and breeches, a pair of boots, a chocolate coloured great coat trimmed with black hair pluth, a fur hat half worn, and two silver watches, one a middle size, the other small. He may impose himself on some family or gentleman as a waiter, as he has acted in that capacity—Whoever apprehends said Deserter, and secures him in jail, sends him to Headquarters, or delivers him to any of the Marine officers, or any officer of the army of the United States shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

J. S. LEWIS,
Adjutant Marine Corps.

January 16.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL VALUABLE

BUILDING LOTS,

Near the corner of Arch and Ninth streets.

ALSO,

To be Sold or Let,

A number of excellent Pasture Lots,

On the Wissahickon road, about half a mile from the city.

*** Enquire at No. 28 North Fifth street.

November 15. d6t1awtf

UNSEATED LANDS.

THE OWNERS

OF Unseated Lands in Westmoreland county Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said lands for 1798, are paid into the hands of *John Brandon, Esq* treasurer of said county, on or before the 20th of April next, they will be advertised for sale, as the law directs

JAMES M'GREW,
HENRY ALLSHOUSE,
JEREMIAH MURRY, } *Comm'rs.*

January 18. d3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of *CAPTAIN KEIRAN FITZPATRICK*, mariner, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers; and those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement to

P. FERRALL,
THOMAS M'EUEN, } Executors.

January 13, 1800. dtf

UNSEATED LANDS.

THE owners of Unseated Lands in Alleghany County, Pennsylvania, are hereby notified, that unless the Taxes due on said Lands for the Years 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798 are paid into the hands of JOHN WILKINS, Esquire, County Treasurer, on or before the 20th day of February next, they will be advertised for sale as the law directs.

Ebenezer Denny,
William Dunning, } *Commissioners.*
James Robinson,

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1799. 3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JACOB THOMAS, of Washington in the State of Kentucky, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—All persons having demands against said estate are desired to furnish their accounts legally attested to JACOB REESE,

Administrator.

Philadelphia, October 31, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS WILSON, late of Southwark, deceased, are are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those who have any demands against the said estate are requested to furnish their accounts for settlement.

SARAH WILSON, *Administratrix.*
JOEL W. WILSON, *Administrator.*

No. 295, South Front street, Southwark.

WHO HAS TO LET,

A BRICK STABLE,

Sufficiently large to contain nine Horses.

ALSO,

For Sale or to Let,

A New FRAME CARRIAGE HOUSE.

Nov 1, 1799. dtf.

TO BE EXCHANGED

For a PLANTATION in New Jersey,

A VERY VALUABLE

Grist Mill and Plantation,

SITUATE in Salem county, Upper Alloway's creek township, about six miles from the town of Salem, and about one mile and a half from a landing on Alloway's creek, where shallops constantly ply to Philadelphia. The Mill has two water wheels, (over-shot) two pair of stones, one of which are burr. The bolting and hoisting gear go by water, and attached to the Mill is a large Kiln for drying corn, built upon the most approved plan; the whole mill work and bolting cloths, &c. have lately been either made new or completely repaired. The plantation consists of one hundred and fifty acres of land. The buildings exclusive of the mill house and kiln, are a large dwelling house, a barn, stables, corncrib, &c. &c.

☞ For particular information apply to

RICHARD WISTAR,

No. 119 *Market Street.*

December 21 tuth&sa6w

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER MAKER,

Who can work well at the Vat,

Will meet with good encouragement by applying at No 104 North Front Street.

December 27 dtf.

GENTEEL ACCOMMODATIONS,

For several Gentlemen,

At No. 39, North Sixth Street.

January 10. dtf.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on Saturday evening the 13th July instant, from Colebrook Furnace, Lancaster county, a Negro Man named *Cato*, he is about 40 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, tolerable black, with a down ill look, squints, he is a cunning artful fellow, a great liar, and very fond of strong liquor, has been brought up to the farming business, is very handy at any kind of laboring work; he took with him a number of clothing, amongst which were, one suit plain Nankeen; (some money). It is expected he has shaped his course for Philadelphia or New York.

† The above reward will be paid for securing him in any gaol in the United States, with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL JACOBS.

Colebrook Furnace, July 16, 1799.
(O18) d6m

DANCING.

Mr. FRANCIS

OF THE NEW THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY informs his scholars and the public in general, that he will re-commence Teaching on TUESDAY the 24th instant, at the Assembly Room, South Fourth Street.

Days of tuition, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

TERMS,

Five Dollars per Month,
Ten do. per Quarter,
No Entrance.

☞ For further Particulars apply to Mr. F. 70, north Eighth street.

December 21.

LANCASTER STAGES.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Lancaster line of Stages DISPATCH, return their grateful thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the past favors they have received, and inform them that in addition to the regular Line, they are provided with Carriages, sober and careful drivers, to go through between the City and Borough in two days. Those who prefer this mode of travelling can be accommodated at the Stage Office, sign of United States Eagle, Market street, Philadelphia.

Slough, Downing, Dunwoody & Co.

Nov. 30. ¶ 2t—§

A YOUNG MAN

ACQUAINTED with the West-India trade, wishes to be employed as a Supercargo. He will engage on moderate terms. Satisfactory recommendation will be produced.

A line directed to A. B. left at the Printing Office will be immediately attended to.

December 12

BOONETON IRON WORKS.

TO BE SOLD,

OR LEASED FOR ONE YEAR—THAT

Valuable Estate,

KNOWN by the name of the Booneton Iron Works, situate in the county of Morris in the state of New-Jersey, consisting of a Forge with four fires, a Rolling and Slitting Mill, a Grist mill with two Run of stones, and Saw mill, all in good order and now in use, together with an excellent, large, and convenient house, with out-houses of every kind; among which are an Ice house, and stone milk house, with a remarkable fine spring in it, a large Garden, and an excellent collection of Fruit, a large Orchard, and 2500 acres of wood, pasture and arable land, and a great number of stores and workmen's houses. Immediate possession will be given of houses and stores sufficient for providing stock the present winter, and possession of the whole in the spring.

For terms enquire of David B Ogden at Newark, mr. Peter Mackie in New-York, mr. David Ford in Morris Town, or messrs. Jacob and Richard Faesch on the premises.

January 11

United States,
Pennsylvania District. } ff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of the circuit court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, of the middle circuit, will be sold by public vendue at the city tavern, in Second street, in the city of Philadelphia on Monday the 17th day of March next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, all that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on the river or creek called Lackawaxen, in the county of Wayne, containing 8000 acres and upwards; on which are erected a messuage, stables and sawmill, with the appurtenances.—The names of the original warrantees of the said tract or parcel of land were as follows.

Mordecai Roberts,	*John Till,*
Stophel Mederd,	*George Warton,*
Zachariah Ferris,	*Benjamin Hancock,*
George Till,	*Edward Welsted,*
Thomas Wiggins,	*James Thompson,*
George Morton,	*Joseph Whitehead,*
George Streeton,	*Patrick Connolly,*
Friend Streeton,	*Thomas Griffy,* } *
John Oliphant,	*William Halbert.* }

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Lettis Hooper, deceased.

JOHN HALL, *Marshal.*

N. B. A reasonable credit will be given.

Marshal's Office,
Philadelphia, Jan. 4. } eot17M

* *These two tracts do not contain the full quantity of the original warrants; part of them having been conveyed away.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the quarters of the subscriber, an enlisted soldier, named JAMES MORISON, born in the State of Delaware, aged twenty eight, five feet seven inches high, brown complexion, blue eyes, black hair.

☞ Whoever shall take up the said deserter, and lodge him in gaol or deliver him to the subscriber, at his quarters in Filbert, between Ninth and Tenth streets, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN GIBBS, Jun.
Captain 10th regt. of infantry.

January 28. d2w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Spring Forge, in York County, a negro man, named *ISAAC*, otherwise *CUDJO*, about 21 years old, the property of Robert Coleman; Esq. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a blemish in his eyes, more white in them than common, by trade a Forge man; had on and took with him a drab coloured broad cloth coat, almost new, a sailors jacket and pantaloons printed fancy cord, a swansdown striped under jacket; a rorum hat; one fine and one coarse shirt one muslin handkerchief, sprigged, two ditto striped border, a blue Persian under jacket and two pair cotton stockings. Whoever takes up said negro and lodges him in any jail in this or any of the neighbouring states shall have the above reward or reasonable expences if brought home.

JOHN BRIEN.

Spring Forge, October 23, 1799.

N. B. As said negro formerly lived in Chester county, it is probable he may return there.

November 5

THE BEST LIKENESS

OF THE

Celebrated WASHINGTON,

Which has ever been published,

IS now offered for sale at Dickins's Book-store, opposite Christ Church, at the moderate price of One Dollar.

January 11.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AT

Dickins's Stationary & Book-Store,

North Second Street, opposite Christ Church,

A SUPERB EDITION OF

WASHINGTON's ADDRESS

To the People of the United States, on retiring from Public Life,

Super Royal, 8vo. (Price Two Dollars)

Ornamented with a capital Portrait by one of the first Artists.

NO exertions or expence have been spared to render this publication complete, and altho' all the materials and workmanship are entirely American the paper, printing and engraving have been allowed by good judges to excel any thing ever attempted in the United States.

DICKINS's Stationary and Book Store is removed from No. 41 Market street, to the house lately occupied by W. Cobbett, in Second street, opposite Christ church; where country store keepers and others may be constantly supplied with a complete and general assortment of every article in the book and stationary line, on the most reasonable terms.

H. Maxwell's Printing Office

IS REMOVED

To a house adjoining the back part of Dickins's Book Store, where PRINTING, in all its variety, is executed in a style of superior elegance.

January 14. 12t.§tf

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the eleventh day of January, in the twenty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, COLLINSON READ and GEORGE DAVIS, of the said District, have deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following to wit:—

"*TEN BLANK DECLARATIONS,*

Elegantly engraved on Copper plate, viz.

1. Debt on Bond	6. Quantum Meruit
2. —— by Assignee	7. —— Valebant
3. —— on single bill	8. On Promissory note
4. —— on penal bill	9. Same by Indorsee
5. Indebitatus Assumpsit	10. Trespass and Ejectment.

For the use of the Professors of the Law,

DRAWN BY

COLLINSON READ."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned."

(L. S.) D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

The above declarations combining the semblance of fine writing with utility, and settled and approved by some of the first and most distinguished Law Characters in the state, are now published, and for sale at

GEORGE DAVIS's

LAW-BOOK STORE,

No. 319, HIGH-STREET.

Where always may be had, every book wanted in that line.

January 14. tuth2m.

LOCATION OF

Military Land Warrants.

IN order to render the information relative to the Military Lands completely satisfactory, the Subscribers have agreed to connect their knowledge—and from all their observations to digest a scale of preference in the Locations, which they venture to assert will be accurate. Those who wish to employ them to make the locations, may receive further information by applying to William C. Schenck at Dunwoody's Tavern, Market street, or to John Matthews, No. 9, South Fifth street.

John Matthews.
Zachariah Biggs.
Martin Baum.
William C. Schenck.

January 31. ¶dtct.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cecil county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Samuel Gilpin, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 14th day of August next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th of January, one thousand eight hundred.

JOHN GILPIN, *Administrator.*

January 30. taw6w.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

OR EXCHANGED,

For property in the City, or within thirty miles of it,

A PLANTATION or tract of Land in Mifflin County and State of Pennsylvania, within six miles of the river Juniata, containing about 300 acres. There are about fifty acres cleared, part of which is a rich bottom, watered by a constant stream that is strong enough to work an oil or a grist mill. Any person inclining to deal for it, may obtain further information by applying at the office of this gazette.

N. B. If sold, credit will be given for part of the money.

October 17, 1799. dtf.

NEW LINE OF STAGES

To New York,

By the shortest and most pleasant road—passing through Frankford, Bustleton, Newtown, Pennington, Millstone, Boundbrook, Union Camp, Scotch Plains, Springfield and Newark.

THE SWIFTSURE

starts from the Green Tree, No. 50 North Fourth Street, at 8 o'clock every morning, and arrives at New York early the next evening.

From New York it starts at 9 o'clock every day (Sundays excepted) and arrives at Philadelphia, early the next evening.

Fare for passengers 5 dollars, way passengers 6 cents per mile. Each passenger allowed 14lb of baggage. One hundred and fifty weight of baggage to pay the same as a passenger.

All baggage to be at the risk of the owner, unless insured and receipted for by the clerks of the different offices. Rate of insurance one per cent.

§ Apply to JOHN M'CALLA, No. 50 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and to WILLIAM VANDERVOORT, No. 48 Courtland Street, N. E. corner of Greenwich Street, New York.

January 3. eodtf

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LANDS

Will be offered for sale, at the Merchants Coffee House in this city, between the hours of six and eight on the evening of Saturday the twenty-second of March next.

In the County of GLYNN and State of GEORGIA—all patented in tracts of 1000 acres.

7,000 Acres at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, and head of St. Simon's sound, near the town of Brunswick.
282,000 Acres on the waters of the great and little Satilla rivers, and of Buffaloe creek.
41,000 Near the above described tracts.
25,000 Near the above described tracts.
280,000 Acres on the waters of the great Satilla and Alatahama.
247,000 Acres on the same waters.
50,000 Acres on the waters of the great Satilla.
50,000 Acres on the waters of little Satilla and Alatamaha rivers and Buffaloe creek.
60,000 Near the above described tracts.

In the State of VIRGINIA—all patented.

44,000 Acres in the county of Bath, on both sides of Green Briar river, subject to to 3000 acres of prior surveys, included within the said 44,000 acres, but exclusive of that quantity.
41,000 Acres in the county of Bath, on the east side of the Cow Pasture river and and on both sides of the Waggon Road leading from the Warm Springs to Staunton, subject as aforesaid to 5000 acres prior surveys.
40,000 Acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan river, subject as aforesaid to 4588 acres prior surveys.
30,000 Acres in the county of Bath, on the east side of Calf Pasture river, subject as aforesaid to 5000 acres prior surveys.

In PENNSYLVANIA.

60,000 Acres in Northumberland county, surveyed and returned.
46,800 Acres in Northumberland county, surveyed and returned.
40,400 Acres in Bedford county, surveyed and ready to be returned.

§ For the greater part of the purchase money a liberal credit will be allowed the purchasers, giving unquestionable security.

Persons wishing particular information will please to apply at No. 41 Arch street, where the patents and drafts, and also certificates of the quality of the Georgia and Virginia Lands are deposited

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
JEREMIAH PARKER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 7. 2awtS

TO BE SOLD,

Or Rented for a term of Years,

A LARGE

TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

With a Lot thereunto belonging,

SITUATE in Duck Creek, Cross Roads Kent County, State of Delaware, fronting on the Main Street; there are on the lower Floor, five Rooms and an Entry, with a number of well finished Rooms up Stairs, a Cellar under the whole Building, a Brick kitchen, a Pump of good Water, with a Stable, Carriage House and Sheds, the whole Improvements are in good repair. The Seat is well calculated for either a Store or Tavern, the latter of which it has been occupied for a number of years with considerable success. The situation is dry and the Country around being very healthy and a place of considerable Trade, it will be well worth the attention of any person wishing to purchase or rent.

☞ For further particulars apply to the Subscriber at the aforesaid place.

JOHN CUMMINGS.

January 8. 12w3m.

Three Cents Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber on the evening of the 28th inst. a bound Servant GIRL, named Elizabeth Howesel, had on and took with her three different changes of garment and money, proud, bold and impudent, a noted lyar; any person apprehending her shall be entitled to the above reward—no costs or charges will be paid.

N. B. She had 2 years and some months to serve

DANIEL FITZPATRICK.

Goshen Township, Chester County, July 29.

august 6 3awtf

Just received and for Sale,
By WM. Y. BIRCH, Stationer, No. 17, South Second Street,
DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of MUSTARD.

A SAFE AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY

For acute and chronic rheumatism, gout palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. &c.

The experience of many ages and the testimony of the ablest medical practitioners, from an early period to the present time, agree in ascribing to mustard, every powerful and singular virtue—in every case where the necessity of stimulating remedies are indicated, while the inflammatory state of the system forbids the use of medicines of a heating quality, mustard is eminently useful, and vastly superior to any other drug.

The essence and extract of mustard contain the whole virtues of the plant concentrated in a small compass, entirely divested of that acrimony which renders its external application so inconvenient in a crude state, likewise rejecting those inert and useless parts which compose the chief of its bulk, and render the necessary dose so large as to be extremely nauseating to the stomach, by which means every inconvenience is obviated in these medicines.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted for external and internal use.

The pills operate mildly by urine and by insensible perspiration, expelling the superfluous and morbid humours; they are highly cordial to the stomach, create appetite, assist digestion, removing flying pains, and cold or windy complaints in the stomach and bowels.

The essence is a wonderful assistant to the pills in rheumatism, gout, lumbago and palsy, and by its peculiar penetrating and dispersing quality, removes the most violent sprains, bruises, numbness, stiffness of the neck, joints, &c. swelled faces, head ache, indurated breasts, white swellings, frozen limbs, &c. and will infallibly prevent the ill effects of getting wet or damp in the feet.

Many persons have been much disappointed by purchasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mustard, which have no analogy whatever to this remedy; some of these preparations are perfectly inert, others produce the most violent and dangerous effects, and are much to be guarded against.

CASES OF CURES,
Selected from a numerous list.

From Capt. Dowers, Arch-street, Philadel.

DEAR SIR,

As you think it will be useful, you are at liberty to publish my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

I have been about four years much afflicted with the rheumatism in my shoulders, and sometimes so violently affected as to prevent me from moving my arms, and I was never free from severe pain in some part or other. —I have been at much expence, and tried a good deal of medicine to no purpose; I purchased a bottle of drops, advertised under a title similar to your medicine, but experienced the most excruciating smart from its application, which obliged me to desist.—At length I was advised by Dr. Biggs to try Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, from which I found immediate relief, and by the use of three boxes and two bottles, I have recovered a state of perfect health and strength.—I shall take a good supply to sea, and never be without so valuable a medicine in my possession.

I am, &c.
I. R. DAWES.

Mr. Henry Reese, Butcher, proprietor of No. 24. Centre Market-House, Baltimore.

SIR,

About two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of singular service to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with a rhematism or rheumatic gout, in my left foot and ancle; when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by using less than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the Pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

HENRY REESE.

January 4, 1800.

Mrs. Mary M'Crea, wife of Mr. George M'Crea, grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years standing. The greatest part of last winter she was unable to dress or undress without assistance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

From Mr. Charles Willett, Plaisterer, Platt-street, Baltimore.

SIR,

I send you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a fall that I was unable to walk without a crutch. I tried British oil, Qpodeldoc and other medicines, but grew considerably worse, and the part became inflamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

CHARLES WILLET.

Dec. 20.

HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE,

WHICH the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of Mercury—the disease peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

And is proved by long experience to be unparalleled

In the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating drugs so frequently proposed for similar purposes, and which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which acting as a temporary but violent stimulus on the nervous system, infallibly produce greater evils than those they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers, and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; it enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it, braces without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone, and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into langnor and debility.

The restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are inflicted, the consequences of difficult and painful labors, or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate seminal gleets, and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females, fall particularly under the province of this restorative, speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humours, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair—a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect.—Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

Persons wishing to procure any of the above medicines genuine, must apply ONLY as above—and likewise observe that the signature of LEE & Co. (the general agents for the United States) is pasted on the outside of each, without which they cannot be genuine.

At the above place may likewise be had Hamilton's justly celebrated Worm Lozenges, the infallible Itch Ointment, Dr. Leroux's Indian Vegetable Specific for Venereal Complaints, Ague and Fever Drops, which have never failed effecting a cure, Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, Ditto Corn Plaister, the Persian Lotion for the face and skin, Gowland's Lotion, Church's Cough Drops, Anderson's Pills.

January 25. 12awif

BANKRUPT OFFICE.

A SECOND Dividend of the Estate of *George* and *Robert Gray*, Bankrupts, will be paid to the creditors who have proved their debts under the commission, at any time when called for, at No. 109 Arch street.

JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.
January 20, 1800. 1aw3w

TO LET,
Several Valuable

FARMS,

Situated in Bensalem township, Bucks county, nineteen miles from Philadelphia.

For terms apply to
ELIZABETH ROBERTS,
Attleborough, Bucks county—or
JOSEPH R. JENKS,
No. 38, north Second street, Philadel'a.

N. B None need apply who cannot produce suitable recommendation.

Also for sale,
The Time of a Negro Boy,
Who is fifteen years of age, and has thirteen years to serve—He has been used to the business of a Farmer, and can drive a Carriage.

Apply to
ELIZABETH ROBERTS, as above.
January 23. t&f. 5t.

THE UNDERSIGNED,

HIS Swedish Majesty's Consul General, and authorized to transact the Consular Business, for his Majesty the King of Denmark in the United States of America, residing at Philadelphia,

Hereby gives public Notice,

That in obedience to recent instructions received from his government, it is the duty of all Masters of Swedish and Danish vessels, before their sailing from any port in the said States, to call upon him or the Vice Consul in order to be granted such Certificates for their Cargoes, which the exigency of the state of the Neutral Commerce and the several Decrees of the Belligerent Powers, render indispensably necessary, and, that any Master of vessels belonging to the respective nations, or navigating under the protection of their flags, in omitting to take such certificates, will personally stand responsible for the consequences.

RICHARD SODERSTROM.
Philadelphia, 18th December, 1799.

United States,
Pennsylvania District, } ss.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Special District Court of the United States will be holden at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, in and for the Pennsylvania district, on Friday the 31st day of January instant, at ten o'clock A.M. for the trial of an information filed by William Rawle, Esq. attorney of the United States in and for the said district, against

1 Cask, and
3 Hogsheads Spirits,

distilled at a distillery within the city of Philadelphia, and removed from the same without being first branded or marked according to law—wherefore the same have been seized as forfeited.

By order of court,
D. CALDWELL, Clerk Dist. Court.
January 18, 1800.

NOTICE.

THIS is to give notice that the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Cœcil county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Zebulon Oldham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, on or before the nineteenth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

RICHARD OLDHAM, *Administrator.*
January 30. taw6w.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS OF

WILLIAM LAPSLEY late of Hanover township, Dauphin county, Store-keeper, are desired to take notice that he has appliedto the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, for the benefit of the acts of Assembly of this state, made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that the Court have appointed the second Monday of March next, to hear his creditors and him at the Court House in Harrisburgh.

January 23—31. taw3w.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
TO WIT.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the 31st day of January, in the 24th year of the Independence of the United States of America, John Rowlett of the said district hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

ROWLETT'S
TABLES OF
DISCOUNT, OR INTEREST,
ON EVERY DOLLAR,

FROM one to two thousand; on every ten dollars, from two thousand to two thousand five hundred; on every fifty, from two thousand five hundred to three thousand, and on every five hundred, from three thousand to five thousand—from one day to sixty-four days inclusive, AT SIX PER CENT. Comprizing, in the whole, upwards of one hundred and thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty calculations of Discount; all performed according to the equitable principles of the Banks, and as practised between Individuals throughout the United States.

WITH NOTES

Preceding the work, shewing how, by means of the Tables to ascertain the Discount, AT SEVEN and at EIGHT PER CENT, reckoning either 360 or 365 days to the year—explained by examples,

ALSO,

Another Note, under the first page of the Work, shewing the mode of calculation on CENTS.

LIKEWISE,

The ready way to use the Tables for any number of Days exceeding sixty-four.

To all which is added, the principles of computation of the various exchanges between each state respectively, and between all these and London and Paris, at different rates of Exchange.

BY JOHN ROWLETT,
Accomptant, Bank of North-America.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."

(Seal.)

(*Signed*) D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

January 31. 12w4w.

VALUABLE LOTS
FOR SALE,
NEAR THE CITY.

On Wednesday the fifth day of March next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchant's Coffee House, will be sold by public auction, the following described valuable Lots of Ground, eligibly situated for SUMMER RETREATS.

No. 1. A CERTAIN LOT or PIECE of LAND, situate on the east side of Germantown road, about two miles and a half from the city of Philadelphia, bounded on the north by land of Mr. Thomas Graeves, whereon he is now erecting a house and making improvements for his summer residence, on the east by land of Joseph Norris, and west by the said road, containing by computation 14 acres and a half.

No. 2. A certain lot or piece of land, part of a tract commonly called the Vineyard, situate on the west side of the Wissahickon or Ridge road, nearly opposite to Turner's lane, in the neighbourhood of the Country Seats of Jeremiah Parker, John Nixon, James Crawford and Jasper Moylan, Esqrs. being marked and numbered in a plan or map of the said large tract called the Vineyard, No. 31, containing seven acres and ten perches.

No. 3. One other lot or piece of land adjoining the last described lot to the northward, containing 11 acres and one hundred and three perches.

The very valuable property now offered for sale must be too well known to require a further description It is well worth the attention of those who wish to secure to themselves pleasant and healthy situations in the vicinity of the city.

The terms of sale are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after the sale; one third in ninety days, and the remaining third in six months; for the two last payments (including interest) approved indorsed notes to be given.

The title is unexceptionable. Sold by order of Messrs. Isaac Wharton, Thomas Fitzsimons, Philip Nicklin, William M'Murtrie, Samuel W. Fisher, Trustees for the creditors of Blair M'Clenachan.

JOHN CONNELLY, *Auctioneer.*
January 28: 3tawt28F.dt5M.

SALES OF
ELEGANT FURNITURE.

Next Thursday, the 6th inst. at 10 o'clock,
At the country seat of the late General Thomas Mifflin, near the Falls of Schuylkill.

WILL BE SOLD FOR CASH,

A VARIETY of elegant household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Chairs and Tables, Side-board and Sofa's, Beds and Bedding. Several large Loking glasses, and a variety of elegant prints. A number of large and elegant carpets, and oil cloths Also,

A quantity of excellent Hay.
A Cow and Calf.
A Sleigh and Garden Engine, and a LIBRARY of choice and valuable Books.

By order of the Executors,
SHANNON & POALK, *Auctioneers.*
February 3. d4t.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4.

Justum et tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni,
Mente quatit solida.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 17th November, 1799.

"We had, as we supposed, a momentary glance at peace on the late revolution in France, but the new Consulate seems to concentrate the remaining energy of the country, and appear determined to exert it in one great effort, to over run the yet unconquered countries around them.—The utmost secrecy is now preserved, not even the skeleton of their councils are open to the populace, as heretofore; in short, they have at last found that there is more mystery in the science of government than their chimerical doctrine of universal rights and suffrages, &c. once allowed—the consequence is, that the body of people cease to have a voice and are placed as they ought to be in a situation to have nothing to do with the laws but to be governed by them."

The fragments and odd ends given us by the French newsmongers, of the last *ouvrage* of their fellow-citizen constitution-mongers, are about as serviceable in enabling us to form a judgment of the whole gallimaufry, as would be a brick-bat broken from an house and exhibited as a specimen of the building.

One thing is clear, from the use of the term *Tribunate*, that the French Consuls have effected a recognition of a primary Decree of Nature, and established an order of *Patricians*.

THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

The poet must, assuredly, have had the *sovereign people* in his eye, when he wrote this line:—

MONSTRUM horrescum, informe, ingens, cui *lumen* ademptum.

"Ridicule," says my lord of Shaftesbury, (and very truly too) "is the test of truth." How *false* a set of slaves are then our jacobins and peace-mongers, for they dread it as they would the touch of the spear of Ithuriel.

Even whilst old Priestly, the prurient praise-god-bare-bones, of the age, was sighing after his rump parliament; even whilst he argued from its existence and success in Hell go-land, the propriety of transplanting the project hither, lo! the house fell; and great was the ruin thereof. Tho' we have not yet *tried all things*; let us learn hence to *hold fast that which is good.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 30.

Mr. Bailey asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Platt, for three weeks.

On motion of Mr. D. Foster, the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Ludwick Kuhn, was re committed to the same committee.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the House, that the Senate had passed the Bill intituled "An act providing for salvage, in case of re-capture" with certain amendments therewith delivered.

The bill and amendments were read, and on motion of Mr. Sewall, referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Griswold, from the committee of Revisal and Unfinished business, reported the following resolution, which was adopted by the house, viz.

Resolved, That the committee of revisal and unfinished business, prepare and report a bill to renew and continue in force an act intituled "an act respecting the mint."

The committee in their report stated, that this act relates solely to copper coin; had been suffered to expire with the last session of Congress—and was essentially necessary to be renewed.

The report of the committee of revisal and unfinished business, to whom were referred the amendments from the Senate to the bill intituled "an act to repeal part of an act intituled an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned"—was, on motion of Mr. Griswold, taken into consideration, and agreed to by the house.

Mr. Gordon said, he believed that part of the law relative to the military establishment, which provided that persons enlisting in the service of the United States, should not be arrested or imprisoned for debt, had been construed in a manner different than was expected or intended, and even gone so far as to rescue a person held under an execution—he therefore laid a resolution on the table, directing the appointment of a committee to enquire whether any and what amendments are necessary in the act, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Otis, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill to discharge Robert Sturgeon from his imprisonment—Mr. Morris in the chair.

Mr. Otis then stated the facts to the committee, and concluded with saying there were several other cases of a similar nature before the committee who reported this bill—but as the committee themselves were dubious whether it would not be setting a bad precedent to liberate persons who had defrauded the public treasury—they were anxious this case, which was the most material one, should be decided by the house, before they went into an examination of the merits of the others.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill without amendment—and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday next.

Mr. Van Cortland presented three several petitions of—messrs. Hofnie Smith; Duncan Campbell; and Jacob Loomis—which were read and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Sewall presented a petition of Wm. White, of Boston, which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, February 3.

An engrossed bill intituled "an act to discharge Robert Sturgeon from his imprisonment," was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Smith, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill intituled "an act for the relief of James Yard," which was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house to morrow, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Macon, from the committe of claims made report on the petitions of Henry Turner, Einathan Taylor, Jacob Deal and George Willis—which reports were read a first and second time—and thereupon

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

Mr. Hartley presented a petition of David Wheyley and others, praying an exemption for one year, of the duties on stills, and a revision of the excise law. Referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Glen presented a petition of Thomas Mayer praying the settlement of a certificate given for pack horses used by the American army during the revolutionary war, and stating reasons why it had not been heretofore presented. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Nicholas presented a petition of Benjamin Kendrick, a soldier during the revolutionary war, praying to be placed on the pension list. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Griswold, from the committee of Revisal and unfinished Business, reported a bill intituled "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations"—which was read and committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Dennis asked and obtained leave of absence for twelve days—and.

Mr. Macon asked and obtained leave of absence of Mr. Nicholson for ten days.

Mr Livingston laid the following resolutions on the table.

Resolved, That provisions ought to be made by law for carrying into effect the 27th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States and the king of great Britain.

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be requested to lay before this house copies of the requisition for, and other papers relative to the apprehension and delivering of Jonathan Robbins, under the 27th article of the the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and the king of great Britain, together with copies of the communications (if any) between either of the executive departments and the judge of the district court of S. Carolina, on the subject.

Mr. Livingston said, at the time the law was passed respecting the British treaty, provision was supposed to have been made for carrying it fully into execution—the 27th article, however, of that treaty, had been found unjust, impolitic and cruel—He then read the article; by a recent construction of which, Mr. L. said, a citizen of the United States might be dragged from his country, his connexions, and his friends, and subjected to the judgment of an unrelenting military tribunal.

The second resolution, Mr. L. said, was connected with the first, although addressed to the chief magistrate of the Union. It had been said, and repeated in every paper throughout the United States, that a letter had been written by an executive officer, advising a judge in his judicial capacity, of the line of conduct which it was wished by the executive should be pursued—He did not know this to be the fact—and would be happy to find it was not. Nor did he mean now to enter into any discussion on the subject—and concluded with laying the resolutions on the table. Adj'd.

☞ THE holders of Unleated Lands in the County of Lycoming, in this state, are requested to meet on Wednesday next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at Dunwoody's Inn, in Market Street, on business of importance to them.

February 3. 2t.

PRISON.

☞ To *alleviate* the miseries of Prisons, doth in no wise lessen, but promote the necessary design of such places. Cloathing, especially at this season, is extremely needed by many of the unhappy subjects of confinement. The merciful and considerate inhabitants of this city, only want to be reminded of this. There are articles of cloathing, chiefly old, which, in several families, can be spared. Any of these, and particularly linen, which contributes essentially to cleanliness and health, will be thankfully received at the public jail, and distributed in the most suitable manner, by those who have assumed it as their duty, for the time being, to be the organs of such charity.

Mr. Gallatin's Speech

ON THE

REDUCTION *of the* STANDING ARMY.

He said that the gentleman of S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) had mistaken the opinion expressed by Mr. Nicholas and himself. It was not that the reduction of the army would be most desirable in a state of war, but only, that, as it was already provided by law, that the troops should be disbanded in case the negociation with France should succeed, the resolution on the table was peculiarly applicable to the case of a failure of negotiation. And, therefore was it, that he had given his reasons at large why these troops would be useless even in that case. The principal of these reasons was that there was no rational apprehension of an invasion. Yet the gentleman of S. Carolina drawing his own deductions from a supposed opinion of his own creation, had gone so far as to suppose that we would also avow similar sentiments even in case of an actual invasion. The whole of the superstructure which he has erected on that false foundation must fall with the foundation itself.

The gentleman of S. Carolina supposes that this motion will encourage the French to attempt an invasion; and in order to support that opinion, he insisted much on the knowledge which France had acquired of our means and resources. She is said to have derived that knowledge from her experience during last war, from the publicity of our financial and other statements, and from the correct observations made by her agents in this country, particularly by that one who till very lately was an influencial member of her own government (M. Talleyrand.) Yet all the arguments and positions of the gentleman tend to shew the extent of our resources. If these positions are true and the information of France as correct as he supposes it to be, it is impossible to believe that the nation should draw an inference from the disbanding of this army, that we are unable to support it. They will, if as the gentleman supposes, their information is perfectly correct, view this measure as we consider it ourselves, as a question of internal policy and economy. They will conclude that we reduce the establishment, because we do not fear an invasion and wish not to be at the useless expence.

But it is said that France will ascribe the motion to motives different from those we avow, different from those which actuate us: that it will evince the existence of a party that wishes to trammel and debilitate our own government: that it will actually weaken the means of our government to obtain honorable terms of accommodation, and compel administration to submit to any conditions France may please to impose.

Are we then to take for our guide, on subjects of legislation, the opinion which foreign nations may form of our motives! instead of being governed by the intrinsic merits of the question itself on which we are called to decide. But this motion is calculated neither to debilitate our own government, nor to impress on France an opinion of imbecility in our counsels or of internal weakness.

Different opinions are entertained as to the motives which have induced France to shew a disposition to treat with us on equal terms. That disposition has by some gentlemen been ascribed solely to the spirit of resistance evinced by America, and to the state of hostility adopted by the last congress. Was I to hazard an opinion on that subject, I would say, that the refusal of our envoys to accede to the terms first proposed by France, a public loan and a private bribe, and the subsequent determination not to treat through the medium of a minister selected out of the three by the government of that country, a determination adopted by that minister himself, contributed to produce a change on their part. I would even add, that, from Mr. Gerry's correspondence, it appears probable to me that that refusal and that determination alone would have been sufficient to produce the present negociation. But I consider that discussion as unconnected with the motion now under consideration; and I am willing to grant, at present, for the sake of argument, that the present state of things has been solely produced by the system of resistance and hostility adopted by America. And on that ground I say that the reduction of the military establishment can neither change the amicable disposition of France, nor deprive our government of the means of obtaining equally advantageous and honorable terms.

The present negociation originated in the indirect communications that took place in August '98, between the French government and our minister in Holland, and in the consequent nomination of that gentleman in February last, to treat with that government. This additional army was voted in July, 1798.—That vote could not be known in France in August, when the communications of that country, which are the acknowledged basis of the negociation, were made. That vote, therefore, did not influence the changes of disposition in France. whatever effects might have been produced by our other acts: and the repeal of that law cannot alter that disposition to treat, which was not produced by the law.

As it regards our own government, when they agreed to open a negociation by the nomination of a minister in February last, the army, voted, six months before, existed at that moment only *on paper*: it had, in fact, no existence. The disbanding of that army tends not, therefore, to debilitate our government, by depriving them of any means to render a negociation successful, which they did actually possess, when they consented to open that negociation.

There is, on the contrary, but one circumstance that can produce abroad an unfavourable impression of our situation; it is the state of our Finances; it is the knowledge that our revenue does not exceed nine millions of dollars, and that our expenditure amounts to fourteen. Men and freemen we have, and we never, therefore, can want soldiers to repel an invading foe. But our monied resources are limited, and the only source of danger to us is our consuming those resources for useless objects and exhausting ourselves for fear of imaginary dangers. And I would ask, added Mr. Gallatin, which situation is best calculated to impress foreign nations with an idea of our strength and wisdom—an annual expenditure reduced to the level of our revenue, without this army—or a deficiency of five millions and this army, without any means of paying it, but ruinous loans?

That trite topic of the necessity of certain measures, because they are called measures of defence, that cry of alarm that we are, or will be considered, as a divided people, those charges of party spirit, disorganization and jacobinism, have, for a long time, been uniformly repeated on this floor, upon almost, every subject of any importance. They have not been confined to debates, upon taxes, navies, or armies; the sedition and the alien law were also proposed and have since been supported as an indispensible measure of *defence*; those who opposed them were branded with the appellation of enemies of their government; and the fate of the conquered countries in Europe held up to our view as a warning of the approaching danger. It is true that the burthen of the song is now somewhat altered. Formerly it was *Venice*, that was the constant subject of the lamentations of some gentlemen. With the fate of *Venice*, we were perpetually threatened. At present Venice seems to have altogether escaped the recollection of those gentlemen. We hear not a single voice raised to remind us of the fate of Venice. Indeed, Sir, I hear no more of Venice in Europe than on this floor. We are yet to learn, that since the whole of the possessions of that Republic has been wrested from the rapacious hands of the French government by the Emperor of Germany, he has restored to her, her ancient independence. Is it then because the conqueror is not the same, and because the charge of ambition and rapacity is transferred from one power to another, that gentelmen have become silent on that subject? For my share, I sincerely believe that all the great powers of Europe, France as well as Austria, Prussia, England or Russia, and these as well as France are actuated by similar motives, and have similar objects in view. I can see no sensible difference between the overthrow of Tippoo Saib, the division of Poland, or the *annexation* of Venice and the conquest of Holland, Egypt or Switzerland. Inordinate ambition and insatiable avarice, equally govern them all, and they seem equally to disregard the dictates of justice and integrity. These are the exclusive attributes of the weaker European nations and seem to have no better foundation than their weakness.

We were, however, very seriously admonished, on this occasion, with the destiny of Holland. As the opposition to the motion is, in a great degree, grounded on the supposed inefficacy of a militia and necessity of a standing army in case of invasion, the instance of Holland, who had no militia, and who was conquered notwithstanding her standing army, is not certainly very judiciously selected by the opponents of the motion. Their object, however, is to insinuate that our political divisions may prove as fatal as those of Holland. Yet no evidence has ever been adduced to convince us that the patriots of that country assisted the French in their invasion. It appears that the mass of the people there, whatever might have been their former sentiments, have, during this war, been the passive prey of their successive defenders or conquerors. But there does not exist the least similarity between the parties of this country and those of Holland. Here, men, perfectly equal in their rights and expectations, differ about the propriety of measures adopted or rejected by a majority; and that majority fluctuates with the opinions of the people expressed in their elections. Here men differ on the measures and not on the form of Government. Here we have no influential family, possessed of an immense hereditary power, supported by one half and detested by the other half of the nation. In Holland, civil dissentions and wars on the subject of the Orange family, have been almost coeval with the existence of the Republic. The Stadtholdership has been abolished and reinstated six times before the present war. The present Prince of Orange was, sometime before the French revolution, expelled by a majority of the people of Holland unaided by foreign aid; and he was, within a short time re-instated, against their will, by the armies of the King of Prussia. Doubtless a people governed by a Sovereign who had, but a few years before, been imposed upon them by a foreign power, could not be supposed to exert much energy in his defence. But, if for that reason, they offered inducements of invasion to France, can any inference be drawn applicable to America. Unless the gentlemen suppose that our government was imposed on the people of America, against the will of a majority and by force; or unless they suppose the existence in this country of a party, who wish to subvert our government, and to establish here an hereditary Stadtholder, they must acknowledge the fallacy of their inferences.

Any comparison between Egypt and the United States would be so evidently absurd that it would be wasting the time of the committee to dwell on the subject. But Switzerland had been mentioned. An appeal to the opinion of a member of this House, personally acquainted with that country, had been made by the gentleman from South Carolina. I believe, said Mr. G. that I am the only member who may be supposed to possess some personal knowledge of Switzerland; I have, indeed, principally on account of that appeal, been induced to reply to the gentleman; and although I do believe that it is not altogether fair to draw any arguments from opinions of a member of this body, which have never certainly been declared on this floor, and which must therefore, have been expressed in a loose manner and private conversation, I will beg the indulgence of the committee, whilst I state the facts alluded to, so far as I am acquainted with them.

The population of Switzerland is estimated at less than two millions of souls; and the canton of Bern includes about one third of the whole. Less than 400,000 souls form the population of that part of the Canton called the "*German country*." Between 2 and 3 hundred thousand inhabit that part called "*Pays de Vaud*," which was conquered by Bern from the house of Savoy. The government of that Canton was monstrous in theory, but gentle and it may be said good in its administration. Out of two hundred families, and at the exclusion of all the other citizens, a council of 259 was selected elected for life, filling their own vacancies out of those families annualy, and uniting the supreme legislative, executive and even judiciary powers. It was a complete hereditary aristocracy. Yet the people were protected in their property; justice was administered with tolerable impartiality; individual acts of oppression were rare, taxes were light; the administration on the whole, might perhaps deserve the appellation of paternal; even the conquered inabitants of *Pays de Vaud*, although subjects, in the true meaning of the word, could boast that they lived under the most gentle servitude; the people of the whole Canton enjoyed a greater share of physical happiness than those of almost every other European Nation; and the only rational cause of discontent was the hereditary, insuperable exclusion from any share in the government of that nominal republic of which they were nominal citizens. The causes of so much real happiness, under a form of government so little calculated to bestow it, are worthy of attention and not altogether inapplicable to the present question.

In the first place, that Canton, together with the other parts of Switzerland, had enjoyed two centuries of peace. Firmly attached to a system of neutrality, and having neither armies nor other expensive establishments; slight taxes and a frugal œconomy, enabled them to support the necessary expences of government, and even to enrich the individual members of that government, and to accumulate a public treasure, without having recourse to any extended system of taxation, much less to a system of accumulating funded debt. This was the first cause of the happiness of the body of the people. Their government kept clear of foreign wars, supported no army, and was not under the necessity of wresting the fruits of the labour of the governed, in order to support the expence and parade of a military, unproductive establishment. But as they had no military standing force, the defence of the country rested with the people themselves. Hence every man was armed and trained to arms. The people were the best, indeed the only militia of Europe. And this was their best security against oppression. The existence of an arbitrary government, destitute of military force, depended on the will of its armed subjects; and this accounts for the great moderation and gentle administration of that government.

Of the other parts of Switzerland it will be sufficient to say, that they consisted of a number of small independent republics, feebly united by any general government, some of them governed by aristocracies as vicious in practice as in theory, and others enjoying perfectly free governments.

I would not have presumed, said Mr. G. to state so much at large mere historical facts, as well known to almost every member of this committee, as to myself, had I not been drawn into that digression by the historical details given to us by the gentleman from South Carolina, and I must once more apologize for having consumed in that so much of their time. But what deductions can be drawn from those facts connected with the event of the invasion and conquest of that country?

When that invasion took place, the subjects of most of these aristocracies except of that of Berne, and a considerable part of the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, either joined or did not resist the French. The citizens of the free cantons, and even those of the German part of the canton of Bern, made every resistance in their power and were subdued merely by a superior force. No inference can thence be drawn, except that the subjects of a government bad in practice in theory, may wish for a revolution or for a change of masters, and that the citizens of a free country, and even the subjects of a free government bad in theory, but gentle in its administration, may safely be trusted with the defence of their country against an invading foe. Want of success was not want of exertions, but to immense inferiority of power. As to the divisions of the councils of Bern, so much insisted on by the gentleman of South Carolina, they had not the least effect on the event. When those divisions, he alludes to, took place, the event was decided; the enemy was at the gates; the smallness of the population has been mentioned. No hope of success remained, and the only division at that time was on the question, whether it was proper to sacrifice or preserve the lives of a handful of enthusiastic and devoted people. Unfortunately, indeed, divisions had previously existed in those councils. In 1792, when the Duke of Brunswick invaded France, and perhaps at other subsequent times, when the alarm was proclaimed that the French revolution endangered every government, a party in the council of Bern favored the views of the coalition, and although they could not obtain a majority in favor of war, a departure from the ancient strict rules of neutrality occasionally took place, which afforded afterwards, when the favourable moment of a suspension of war with Germany took place, a pretence to the unjustifiable invasion of France.

France, it is true, has been enabled to conquer by superior numbers, a small country lying at her doors, and whose immense importance to her as a military position, in her approaching contest with the continental powers, has been evinced by the face of this campaign. It would be ridiculous to dwell on the immense difference resulting in favor of America from her distance, extent of territory, population, union and government.

[*To be continued.*]

"Comet importing *grateful* change."

There appeared in the Heavens (where else should it appear says some profound *scavant*) on Saturday night last, a COMET. From a communication transmitted us by the Rev. Doctor MARTIN MILDMAY, we gather, that it is a *portent* of the death of ABDIEL-KHALID MAC-DULL-PHOOLA-KHAN or KEAN, Præfect of the Province of BEN-SILLI-VENENA. From a careful examination into the *right ascension* and *declination* of this heavenly body; from an accurate study of the dispositions of the radii of its tails, with a variety of other indications too deep for the mass of readers, the Doctor has noted this event to take place, in consequence of what to mortal eyes, will appear to be an *apoplectic fit*; but in reality, by a judgment of Heaven, on the Twenty-First Day of February next, or the d *Friday* thereafter. The Doctor has an *Elegy* on the anvil.

It is observable that your democratic gentlemen are never so unhappy, as when a villain of the fraternity gets throttled by the inciviſm of that aristocratic substance, *hemp*. Their rage is vented upon the authors and the instruments of justice; upon law and justice in the abstract; they decree him a patriot; make honorable mention of his murderous exploits; decree the man to have been himself murdered; and set up a monument to his memory;—a *living stone*, which breathes curses on the illustrious causes of his punishment.

NEW THEATRE.

To-morrow Evening, February 5,

Will be presented, (for the first time this Season) an Historical Play, called

COLUMBUS;

Or, A World Discovered.

To which will be added, a much-admired Farce, called

THE PRISONER AT LARGE;

Or, The Humours of Killarney.

Box, one Dollar, Pit, three quarters of a dollar, and Gallery half a dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at a quarter past 5, and the curtain rise at a quarter past 6 o'clock precisely.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

OFFICE

FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

COMMISSION BUSINESS,

Transacted extensively.

Money advanced on good Notes of Hand, Mortgages and Merchandize. Bills of Exchange bought and sold. Also, Purchases and Sales of Houses and Lands made,

By JAMES NEWPORT,

No. 25 Arch street.

Philadelphia, Feb 4 22awtf

HENRY BENBRIDGE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the business of a BROKER, at his Office No. 83 Dock-street, near the Bank of the United States, where he buys and sells on Commission all kinds of Public Securities, Stocks, Notes, &c &c. and offers his services in any business in his line.

Jan 14. d1w3aw6w

To the Holders of

MILITARY LAND WARRANTS

FOR THE PURPOSE OF LOCATING.

JAMES E. SMITH as early as the 2d of Sept. shortly after his return from viewing the Military Land, offered his service to the holders of Military Land Warrants for the purpose of classing, registering and locating them, in consequence of an arrangement made with Mr. James Johnson in July preceding, on the land, for the purpose of exploring the sections in the whole survey. This business having been carried into compleat effect by Mr. Johnson, with the assistance of an intelligent inhabitant of that country, they having taken notes descriptive of the situation, soil and natural advantages attached to each section in the whole survey. Mr. Johnson being now here with those notes, together with the said J. E. Smith having a compleat copy of the Surveyor General's return, made to the Treasury Department of the Township surveys.

Being thus informed the subscribers, jointly, offer their services to the holders of warrants of the above description, to receive, register and locate, for which one tenth part of the land located will be required as a compensation—for locating where the registry is already made, as may be hereafter agreed on by applying to either of the subscribers. Such of the honorable the members of Congress as may now hold, or may receive warrants from their friends before the 11th of February next, by addressing a line to either of the subscribers, through the medium of the Post Office, will be waited on agreeable to their appointment.

JAMES E. SMITH,

No. 100, South 8th Street, opposite the Horse Market.

JAMES JOHNSON,

No. 329, Market Street.

February 1. 3tawtf-thf.

BALL.

Mr. FRANCIS

RESPECTFULLY informs his Pupils and the public in general, that his third Ball for the season will be on THURSDAY February 6th. at his academy in Fourth street, in which will be introduced, Mr. Francis's new

MARINE COTILLIONS:

CALLED

The United States,
Constellation,
Constitution, and
Chesapeak.

Also, two new Country Dances for the present season, called

The Secret, and the Birth Day.

Ladies tickets to be had as usual, by applying to Mr Francis.

On account of the incommodation experienced the last ball evening, Mr Francis is obliged to give notice, that children (who are not pupils) cannot on any account be admitted.

Mr Francis informs his pupils and the public in general, that he intends shortly to publish a new set of Cotillions and Country Dances, with their proper figures annexed; including a variety of Marches, Reels, Hornpipes, Minuets, Gavots, &c. The music composed and selected, and the whole arranged as lessons for the Piano Forte, by Mr. Reinagle.

☞ Mr. Francis and assistants attend Tuesdays and Saturdays at the academy, from three o'clock till six for his young pupils, and from six till nine for those at a more advanced age.

Terms 5 dollars per month.

NB The assembly room may be engaged on the off nights for balls, concerts, &c. by applying to Mr. Francis, No. 70 North Fourth street.

February 3. d4t.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 30.

☞ *LETTERS for the British Packet Charlotte, will be received at this Office until Thursday the 6th February, at 12 o'clock, noon.*

N. B.—The inland postage to New-York must be paid.

January 31.

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of the state of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1800.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of twenty two dollars on each share of the stock of this company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal Representatives, after the 10th inst.

JAMES S. COX, *President.*

Februnry 1. dr10th

A PAIR OF

SADDLE-BAGS,

WAS FOUND

ON the night of the 31st January during the Snow Storm—the owner upon describing the contents and paying the cost of this advertisement, will have them restored to him, by applying at the Board Yard, adjoining the new Roman Church in North Fourth Street.

February 1. dtf.

Horses to Winter.

HORSES will be taken to winter at *Prospect Hill*, at the 12 miles stone on the Bristol Road, where they will have good Timothy and Clover Hay, well littered and cleaned and a field to run in when the weather is good.

☞ Enquire of Mr. William Bell Merchant, or on the premises.

N. B. Will not be answerable for accidents or escape, but will take every precaution to prevent either.

November 12 3tawtf

REAL ESTATE,

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Saturday, 15th of March next,

A three story Brick House,

AND large Kitchen, with two or three building lots, adjoining the same, situate on the corner of King and High Streets, Wilmington. Also, a two story brick house, &c. situate on the north side of the upper market house, Wilmington. Likewise a lot of excellent marsh in Brandywine, of about two acres and a half. It is thought unnecessary to particularize this property, as it is presumed the purchaser will incline to view it. The conditions will be made known on the day of sale.

SAMUEL & JOHN ADAMS.

Wilmington, (Del.) Jan. 27. 12awis.

A PERSON

WHO will do any kind of business, either as a Labourer, an Accountant, a Clerk, an Assistant in a School, or any occupation by which he can make a living—wants employment. He is a stranger, but asks no wages till earned, and is willing to forfeit any he may earn in case he does not fully satisfy any person who may honor him with employment.

†☞† Apply at No 58 North Seventh street, near Cherry alley, or to the Printer hereof.

January 27. ¶3t

For Sale, or to Let,

A two story Brick House,

Situate on Duke street, or Artillery lane, in the Northern Liberties,

HAVING two rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a kitchen and wash house; all in excellent order and built of the best materials. For further information inquire at No. 39 Arch street.

Also, a HOUSE, No. 106, South Second street, to let—enquire as above.

Dec. 3 2aw.6w.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

THE POSSESSORS

OF OBLIGATIONS or CERTIFICATES signed by the subscriber, for undivided shares or Lots on his purchase within the city of Washington, who have not yet applied for and received their Deeds, are hereby notified, that their several Titles will be duly completed to the order of those who in conformity with the terms of the said Certificates, do make the Payments in full therefor, either to *Thomas M'Kean & Co.* or to the Subscriber at Philadelphia, on or at any time before the 31st day of May next.

Samuel Blodget.

December 17

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE
By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,
STATIONER,
No. 17 *South Second Street,*
THE FOLLOWING
VALUABLE MEDICINES.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

A long eulogium on the virtues of this medicine is unnecessary; as the money will be returned if patient is not relieved—it never having failed in many thousand cases; not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than a bottle, and numbers not half a bottle.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Dr. HAHN's
TRUE AND GENUINE
German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root nnd branch, without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparaleiled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the face and skin of every kind, particularly, freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impading that natural, insensible perspiration, which is essential to health—yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and smooth, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth; never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and a handsome one more so.

Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure, at once using; being the most speedy, effectual and pleasant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor maketh oath, that this ointment does not contain a single particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its composition, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

Patent Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of Venereal Complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the vegetable specific to be effectual in expelling the venereal virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution, and has restored health to many who have been brought to the verge of the grave by the improper administration of mercury. Within this period upwards of eight thousand patients have experienced its salutary effects.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time and with the least inconvenience possible.

HAMILTON's
Worm destroying Lozenges,

Which have, within nine months past, relieved upwards of EIGHTEEN THOUSAND PERSONS of all ages in various complaints arising from worms and from foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar title so commonly complained of, as operating with a degree of violence, sufficient, not only to kill worms, but sometimes to endanger the patient's life; on the contrary, a peculiar excellence of this remedy is, its being suited to every age and constitution, contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation, that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

☞ At the place of sale may be seen many remarkable cases of cures, the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application—not being performed in Europe, nobody knows where—but at home.

Persons wishing to procure any of the above medicines genuine, must apply ONLY as above—and likewise observe, that the signature of Lee & Co. (who are appointed the general agents for the United States) is pasted on the outside of each, without which they cannot be genuine.

At the above place may be likewise had,
GOWLAND's LOTION.

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS.

ANDERSON's PILLS, &c. &c.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by application to Lee & Co. Market street, Baltimore; who will punctually execute all orders.

January 15. 2awtf

One Thousand Five Hundred
DOLLARS

WAS delivered to the POSTMASTER here, in the POST-OFFICE, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th ult. in a LETTER directed to Mr. *John Mills*, Merchant, BALTIMORE, containing two *ALEXANDRIA BANK NOTES*, No. 4320, in favour of *William Taylor*, and dated 30th *April*, 1798, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and No. 4522, in favour of *John P. Pleasants*, and dated the 10th of *December*, 1798, for FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; which letter has been SUPPRESSED in a POST-OFFICE, and the BANK NOTES taken out——as the PUBLIC MAIL was not STOPPED, MOLESTED, or ROBBED.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes, and stop them; and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

WILSON & SWANN.

Fredericksburg, (Virg.) Sept. 10.

☞ All Printers in the United States, are requested to publish the above, and we will pay them.

ENGRAVING,
By TRENCHARD & WESTON,
IN THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES, VIZ.

PORTRAIT and Landscape, Maps, Charts, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Type and Wood Cuts, Seal Cuttings, Jewellery and Silver work, &c. Every article in the above line will be executed with neatness and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms by applying at the south west corner of Fourth and Spruce streets.

N. B.—Orders from abroad will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

January 10. taw4w.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE

OF the Treasurer of the Corporation for the City is kept at No. 100, South Eighth streets opposite the Horse Market, where all application as respects the business of that Office must be made.

JAMES E. SMITH, *Treasurer.*

January 29. taw2w.

REPOSITORY
FOR THE SALE OF
HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to keep his stables in Seventh, near Market Street, for the reception of Horses and Carriages at private sale. From his long experience and knowledge of horses, and the confidence his fellow citizens have placed in him for a number of years past, he flatters himself he may be of essential service to those who may employ him in that way—They may be assured every exertion in his power shall be done for the mutual advantage of both seller and buyer.

Horses taken in at livery on as low terms as any in the city, and particular care taken of them.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

Jauuary 23. d2m.th.s.tf.

NOTICE.

To all persons who own unseated Lands in Franklin County, State of Pennsylvania:

THAT they come forward and pay their respective Taxes, (as there is a number of years now due) to PATRICK CAMPBELL, Esq. Treasurer for said County—If they do not, we will be obliged to proceed to make sale of them agreeably to law.

JAMES IRVIN,
JOHN HALLIDAY,
NATHAN M'DOWEL, } Com'rs.

Commissioner's office,
Chambersburgh, Jan. 1, 1800. } taw3m.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having explored the Land laid off for satisfying the Warrants due to the Officers and Soldiers who served in the war between the United States and Great Britain,

PROPOSES to locate Warrants to the best advantage, on being allowed a reasonable compensation. He will attend at Philadelphia at the time of locating; and as not less than 4000 acres can be registered or located, will receive any number of warrants less than that amount, and class them with others so as to make up the quantity required.

The subscriber proposes also to attend on the land immediately after locating, and shew any section in which he may be employed.

§‡§ Letters or warrants addressed to Alexander Addison, Esq. Pittsburgh, until the 1st day of February next, or to the subscriber at Matthew M'Connell's, No. 141 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, until the 12th day of Feb. next, will be attended to.

WM. M'CLUNEY.

January 16 cot12f

TO THE
Holders of Military Land Warrants.

ZACHARIAH BIGGS
AND
JOHN MATHEWS

OFFER their services to the holders of military land warrants, to make the location on the 17th of February next, agreeably to the advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, relative thereto. They will receive a less quantity of warrants than for four thousand acres, and arrange them with others, so as to complete that number (which makes a location or quarter township) and have them registered.—They each surveyed a district of the military tract, and have since explored the interior parts of the townships and sections, and will be able to designate with precision, the preference in the choice of the several locations or quarter townships throughout the whole body of the military lands.—One tenth part of the land will be demanded for making the location, &c. to be taken by lot in such manner that their proportion of a section or quarter township will lie together. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber, at No. 9, south Fifth street, two doors above the Secretary of State's office, where satisfactory general information relative to the army laws may be obtained.

JOHN MATHEWS.

January 17. ¶ 3taw3w

TO BE SOLD,

THREE or four lots of about 30 or 40 acres each, more or less as may suit a purchaser. On each of which there is a good situation for a house—viz. one on the river Delaware, suitable either for a gentleman's seat, or for a person who might wish to engage in the lumber business having a good landing. One commanding a good view of the river from the highest ground between the Pennypack and Poguessin creeks; and another on the Bristol Road. Enquire of Mr. Gilpin near the 11 mile stone on the said road.

ALSO
FOUR LOTS,

Of about 10 acres each with good situations for building; one of which is suitable for a tan-yard, and has a small stone house and a young bearing orchard on it, on the Newtown road near Snider's mill about 10 miles from Philadelphia, and one other lot of about 30 acres on the Pennypack.—Enquire of Jonathan Clift who lives on the premises or of Mr. Gilpin.

Possession will be given in the spring, but building materials may be collected sooner.

November 8 2awtf.

Lodging and Breakfast,

FOR one or two single Gentlemen, in a genteel private family, with the use of a neat front Parlour, and Board for Servants may be had at No. 28 north Fifth street.

November 26.

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of JOHN WHARTON, late of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, deceased, are requested to pay the same, and those having demands against his Estate, to produce their accounts legally attested to

KEARNY WHARTON,
Acting Executor, No. 111, *Spruce street.*
November 11. dtf.

A Quantity of Dry Goods
ARE WANTED,

FOR which real Estate in the Northern Liberties of this city, (a good Stand for Business) will be given in payment; the title is clear and good, and is now for a short time let, but possession will be given in about six months.

☞ Enquire at the Office of this Gazette.

December 17 eotf

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On the 1st day of February next, on the premises,
A VALUABLE PLANTATION,
(The property of the subscriber,)

SITUATED about two miles from Newtown, the county town of Bucks, on the main road leading to Yardley's Ferry, on the Delaware, about four miles from the latter place, and about twenty five from Philapelphia, containing 121 acres, the whole under good fence and in high culture. There are on the premises a convenient two story Stone House, with a commodious Stone Kitchen adjoing a stone spring house, over an exaustible spring, a few paces from the door, with convenient out houses, &c. &c. The elegancy of the situation, and the excellent natural qualities of this farm, render it an object worthy the attention of the Farmer and Gentleman.

☞ The terms may be known previous to the day of sale from the subscriber.

NICHOLAS WYNKOOP, or
CHRISTIAN WIRTZ, Jun.

Newton, January 11. co3w.

TWO or three Gentlemen with their servants, may be accommodated with Lodgings and Breakfast, and two furnished rooms, at No. 83 north Fifth Street.

November 27. w&stf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
March 11*th*, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of Congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine——*to wit:*

I.

THAT the tract of Land herein after described, namely, "beginning at the North West corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges;—thence due West to the Main Branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main Branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same;—thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence *down* the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the Register of the Treasury and Surveyor General, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

II.

The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the Register of the Treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered; No registry will however be made of any less quantity than a quarter township, or four thousand acres.

III.

The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred, will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode described by the act first recited.

IV.

The holders of registered warrants, shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order of which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally, or by their agents, designate in writing at the office of the Register of the Treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

V.

The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of four thousand acres each; shall, at any time after Monday the 17th day of February, 1800 and prior to the first day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

VI.

All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of January, 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March, 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
Sec. of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
May 29*th*, 1799.

THE proprietors of certificates issued for subscriptions to the Loan bearing interest at eight per centum per annum, are notified, that at any time after payment shall have been made of the 5th instalment, which will become due during the first ten days of the month of July ensuing, Certificates of Funded Stock may at their option be obtained at the Treasury or Loan Offices, respectively, for the amount of the four first instalments, or one moiety of the sums expressed in the subscription certificates;—No certificates of Funded Stock will however be issued for less than one hundred dollars.

Such subscription certificates as may be presented at the Treasury or Loan Offices in consequence of the foregoing arrangement, will be indorsed and distinctly marked so as to denote, that a moety of the stock has been issued.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MEDFORD AND WILLIS,

Have received since their late Advertisement—

282 Crates Queens Ware,
200 Casks Nails,
6 Trunks Madras Pullicatts,
2 Cases Gloves,
1 Trunk Silk Hosiery,
1 Bale Superfine Broad Cloaths,
16 Bales White, Blue and Green, Kendal Cottons,
10 Bales Bocking Baize,

ON HAND,

2 Bales Spotted and Green Rugs,
1 Trunk Scarlet Cardinals,
2 Bales Sail Canvas,
5 Trunks Ginghams,
11 Tons Petersburg Hemp,

* * Orders, remittances or communications for the following Houses, for whom Medford and Wills are agents, may still pass through their medium, viz.

John and Robert Holt and Co.—Rochdale.
William Dabbs—Leicester.
Claud Johnson—Birmingham.

Enquire of
JOHN DORSEY.

December 10. 3aw8w.

Fashionable Millinery.

ELIZA M'DOUGALL,
NO. 134, *MARKET-STREET,*

HAS just received per ship Thomas Chalkley and Adriana, from London, an elegant assortment of the most fashionable MILLINERY, viz.

Chemille rosette FEATHERS
Fancy flowers
Black tiffany flowers
Wreaths
Pink, yellow and blue crape, full dress caps
Do. do. and do. Nelson's bonnets
Infant's pipe straw bonnets
Maid's fancy do. do.
Women's do. do. do.
Do. do. shades
Do. do hats
Fancy bugle shoe roses
Do. do. trimmings
Black, white, blue, yellow, pink and orange crapes
Black, white and green gauze veils
Do. gauze cloaks

N. B. And per Harmony, just arrived, a further assortment of Millinery.

June 26 eotf.

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,
December 31, 1799.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the *Bank of Pennsylvania*, are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the Bank on Friday the 31st day of January next, at ten o'clock.

And the Stockholders of the said Bank, are also notified, that an election of nineteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

Extract from the seventh section of the Act of Incorporation.

"Article 2nd. Not more than fourteen of the Directors elected by the Stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; but the Director who shall be President at the time of an election may always be re-elected."

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE

About 25 *acres of Land,*

LAYING on the east side of the Falls Road.—On the East it is bounded by property belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, sen.—on the south, by a road 25 two perches, and on the north by a lane, which separates it from Mr. M'Call. It is proposed to divide this land into 3 equal parts in order to suit the purchasers.

Also, 31 acres, situated on the west side of Germantown road, adjoining Masters's estate, being part of the property of the late Samuel Mifflin.

For terms apply to Samuel Mifflin, corner of Market and 11th streets.

January 24. dtf.

City Commissioner's Office.
January 1, 1800.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the following arrangements are made by the Board for the more effectual cleansing of the City:—

District No. 1. Nicholas Hicks, from the north side of Vine, to the South side of Mulberry street.
2. Hugh Roberts from the south side of Mulberry, to the south side of Chesnut street.
3. Joseph Claypoole, from the south side of Chesnut to the north side of Spruce street.
4. Isaac Jones, from the north side of Spruce to the south side of Cedar street.

When any PUMPS are out of order to the southward of High street, apply to Thomas Dixey, in fifth near Cedar street, or Godfrey Gebler in Fourth between Chesnut and Walnut streets; and for the northern part of the city to Isaiah Dixey in Eighth between Sassafras and Vine streets; Nicholos Heiss in Fifth near Vine street, or to either of the City Commissioners.

Meetings of the Commissioners on every Tuesday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at the Old Court House.

January 17. 3aw2w.

ANY Person or Persons, wishing to avail themselves of any opportunity of having a person well calculated to perform the necessary avocation of a DUN, will hear of one, by leaving a line at the Office of this Gazette, directed to A. B.

Any recommendations necessary can be given.

January 22. dtf

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chesnut, near Sixth street, directly opposite CONGRESS HALL,

A LOT of ground, about 21 feet front in Chesnut street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel Benge subject to a ground rent of 20s. per annum

The advantageous situation of this property requires no comments, for it must be known, there are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,
no. 198, Chesnut street, next door to the premises.
march 5 tu th sa tf

JUST RECEIVED,
From the BOSTON Manufactory,
A QUANTITY OF
WINDOW GLASS,
Of different sizes,
FOR SALE
BY ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.

N. B. Any size or sizes that may be wanted cut larger than 18 by 12 can be had from said manufactory, on being ordered; and attention given to forward on any orders that may be left for that purpose——Apply at No. 9, South Water-street, as above.

july 8 dtf

TERMS
Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,
FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE
JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,
From the commencement
Of the American War, in 1774, *to the present time,*
INCLUDING
The Reports of Heads of Departments, of Committees, and other Official and Private Papers of that Body, now first permitted to be made public.

TERMS.

THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and a new neat type, in large octavo.

Each volume will contain above 500 pages, neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in size, paper, and binding, will be observed throughout the work; so that, while the subscribers become possessed of a valuable record, an ornament may be added to their libraries.

The price to subscribers will be 2 dolls. 75 cts: per volume, in boards, and 3 dolls. whole bound; but, as the publisher does not intend to print manmore than the number subscribed for, a considerable rise on the price may be expected to non-subscribers.

Each volume will contain about one third less of letter-press than the original edition; but, as the publisher is not yet enabled to determine the extent of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed to make public, he cannot ascertain the number of volumes which will comprise the work.

☞ *Payments to be made on delivery of each volume.*

Subscribers will have it at their option, either to subscribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the present time, or to those only of the Old Congress, prior to the organization of the Federal Government.

IN all countries, the proceedings in the commencement of their governments, are lost in darkness and obscurity, owing to a carelessness, in the succeeding generation, to preserve the public records, and the attention of the nation, in those rude ages, being called off from their domestic concerns, to engage in wars and conquest. Of what infinite value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been transmitted to our days? Time, that destroys every thing, enhances the value of well authenticated public records, and renders them almost inestimable. It is hoped, that Americans will, therefore, cheerfully contribute their assistance in transmitting to posterity the labours of their ancestors—founders of the Columbian nation.

*** The work will certainly be advanced with expedition and promptitude. The following will show the support it has already acquired:

"*Philadelphia, June* 15, 1798.

"To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

"The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, Citizens, &c. of Philadelphia,

"*Respectfully sheweth,*

"That having, in our respective avocations, frequent occasions to recur to the Journals of Congress, we experience inconvenience by the scarcity of them: That we understand that Richard Folwell, printer, of Philadelphia, has had it in contemplation to print that public record; and that he hath obtained partial countenance from many individuals; but that he has delayed prosecuting the work, in expectation of encouragement from government, that may adequately indemnify him. We, therefore, respectfully solicit, as the publication is necessary to be disseminated among public bodies, that Congress will, in their wisdom render him such additional encouragement, to that which he has obtained from private individuals, as to enable him to proceed with the work, so that your Memorialists may be enabled to purchase copies of that record for themselves.

Thomas M'Kean, John D. Coxe, Charles Heatly, Samsom Levy, T. Rose, Wm. Moore Smith, John Read jun. William Tilghman, John F. Mifflin, Joseph B. M'Kean, John Beckly, W. Sergeant, John Thompson, Jared Ingersoll, Jasper Moylan, William Rawle, J. Thomas, William Levis, James Gibson, M. Keppele, Moses Levy, Robert Porter, George Davis, John Hallowell, James Oldden, Walter Franklin, James Milnor, John C. Wells John L. Leib, Alexander I. Dallas, Joseph Reed, Thomas Willing, Samuel M Fox, John Nixon, Robert Waln Robert H. Dunkin, John Ewing, Jun. Edward Pennington, Hilary Baker, William Nichols, William Young, Robert Campbell Septimus, Claypoole James Crukshank, Mathew Carey, Henry K. Helmuth, Peter De Haven, John Dunlap, Edward Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David C. Claypoole, Thomas Armstrong, Samuel H. Smith, John Fenno.

"True copy from the original Memorial, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, on Monday, the 18th of June 1798:

"WILLIAM LAMBERT, *for*
"JONATHAN W. CONDY, CLERK."

"RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be authorised and directed, to subscribe, on such terms as they may deem eligible, for the use of the Senate and House of Representatives, for four hundred Copies of the Journals of Congress, which are proposed to be published by Richard Folwell and such number of copies of deficient volumes of the sets now in print, as may be necessary to complete the same.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
Approved, March 2d, 1799.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

may 20. 12awtf

LOTS
In the City of Washington.

A NUMBER of Lots in the city of Washington, the titles of which are unquestionable, their situations various, some pretty contiguous to the Capitol, are offered

FOR SALE.

☞ For viewing the Plots, and for terms, apply to

BONSAL & SHOEMAKER,
No. 124 south Fourth street.

Phila. January 20. co8t

PRINTED BY *J. W. FENNO.*